

## Principle of Conditional Sentences in Uzbek and English

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### ABSTRACT

The idea of conditional sentences and a comparison of the features of speech in Uzbek and English serve as the foundation for this essay. Pupils acquire the concept of sentences in both Uzbek and English. Additionally, they learn about independent sentences, compound-complex sentences, complicated sentences, mixed sentences, exclamatory sentences, interrogative sentences, and conditional sentences. The article's findings can be used to dissertations, textbooks, manuals, seminars, and lectures on general linguistics, lexicology, comparative linguistics, and linguoculturalology.

**Key words:** conditional sentences, independent sentence, exclamatory sentence, interrogative sentence, mixed sentence, complex sentence.

### Introduction

Syntax is defined as the study of the grammatical characteristics of sentences and phrases inside sentences, according to an examination of industry-specific sources. A speech is a basic segment of communication that is made up of one or more words that together represent a rather whole notion in a formal, international, and grammatically correct manner. Speech is how ideas are developed and communicated. Speech is the most basic form of thinking expression; it is a syntactic unit used to communicate ideas, feelings, and wishes to other people. Every sentence has a specific grammatical appearance because it is constructed in accordance with grammar rules.

Specifically, German grammar is a general rule that covers word association, word formation, and sentence construction in all its forms. Every kind of phrase and sentence complies with these generalizing rules. The most important feature of a sentence is that it has a grammatical-intonational and intellectual integrity.

Major linguistic and communicative-pragmatic language units have drawn increasing attention from linguists in recent years. Many linguists have focused their

attention on simple and compound sentences from main linguistic units and their types in particular. Research scientists pay particular attention to the structural, semantic, cognitive, functional, pragmatic, and stylistic features of communicative units, among other characteristics that are now under investigation.

Although the study of communicative language units and their thorough linguistic analysis and description has been accomplished with considerable success in typological, general, and private linguistics, there are still a number of significant concerns and problems in this discipline.

From this point of view, the monograph of Professor G.M. Hoshimov “Typology of conjunctions of languages in different systems” is devoted to a topical issue that is almost undeveloped in modern linguistics - the typology of conjunctions in languages of different systems, which is closely related to typological and general syntax theory. and a series of synonymous units in Uzbek languages.

Syntactically, conditional sentences consist of two clauses: the conditional clause (or if clause) which states the condition upon which the main (or result) clause depends.

In Uzbek, the conditional clause is called “shartli ergash gaplar” and the main clause “bosh gap”. On this point, Thomson and Martinet give the same opinion saying conditional sentence has two parts one of which is dependent clause and another is independent one.

As can be seen from the definitions given in different sources in English and Uzbek language, the structure is similar to each other. More specifically, the examples can be seen below:

If it rains, I will stay at home.

Agar yomg'ir yog'sa, men uyda qolaman.

In the first sentence, the part “If it rains” is a dependent clause (in other sources “If clause”), and the second part is called independent clause as this is the part which a speaker can use separately with a complete meaning.

However, paying attention to the second sentence, here, “Agar yomg'ir yog'sa” is a dependent clause while the second part “men uyda qolaman” can be considered as an independent one.

Although a wide variety of conditional sentences can be introduced by different subordinators in both languages such as “unless” and “... bo'lsa” in English and a

“agar...masa”, “ In Uzbek, the present work is going to focus on the structure introduced by the adverbial subordinator “if” in English and “agar” in Uzbek.

### **Conclusion**

In result, this paper has examined the idea of conditional sentences by comparing the English and Uzbek languages. Conditional sentences, which are composed of a main clause and a conditional clause, are useful for conveying hypothetical events and their outcomes.

The study emphasizes the structural similarities between conditional sentences in Uzbek and English, focusing on the two languages' shared use of an independent clause (main clause) and dependent clause (conditional clause). The examples given show how these clauses work together to express conditional meanings.

In addition, the emphasis on the adverbial subordinators "if" in English and "agar" in Uzbek highlights a particular facet of conditional sentence construction in each language, providing insights into subtle differences and divergences between the two languages.

In general, such as the comparative analysis advances knowledge of conditional sentences in Uzbek and English and offers insightful data to scholars, practitioners, and students studying linguistics, lexicology, and comparative linguistics. This work expands on our understanding of language variety and usage by providing opportunities for more investigation into syntactic structures and communication roles in many languages.

### **References**

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